

The Winchester Appeal

LEWIS METCALFE, EDITOR.

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE,

HON. NEILL S. BROWN, of Davidson.

HORACE MAYNARD, of Knox.

FOR THE DISTRICTS,

1st Dist.—N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.

2d. " MOSES WHITE, of Knox.

3d. " RESEB. BRADSON, of Hamilton.

4th. " W. P. HICKERSON, of Coffee.

5th. " ROBT. HAYTON, of Wilson.

6th. " W. H. WISNER, of Bedford.

7th. " C. C. CROWE, of Giles.

8th. " J. M. QUAIL, of Montgomery.

9th. " ISAAC R. HAWKINS, of Carroll.

10th. " J. B. MOSBY, of Fayette.

WINCHESTER:

SATURDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1856.

People are Judged by the Com-

pany they Keep.

The old Freesoil Democrats are coming in to the support of Mr. Buchanan by scores. They deem him quite acceptable to them, and regard his freesoil sentiments, expressed on the Texan question in 1844, as entirely consonant with their own. That he is a regular freesoiler there can be no doubt. What, then, will be the effect of the additional strength given to him by the aid of these old Freesoil Democrats? Will it drive Southern men from the party, or will they co-operate with this corrupted power? The result must be, if there is any patriotism in the South, that all conservative men must abandon his support, so soon as the truth is made known to them. From the partisans we expect nothing but party opposition. They will go for Mr. Buchanan because he is the nominee of the party; and let them be closely observed and it will appear that they sanction whatever their party does. We can excuse a man when he defends his country, right or wrong; but when that principle attaches to party zeal it becomes unworthy the patriot and dangerous to the country. We cannot believe that the true States Rights men of the South, in particular, will cling to the support of Mr. B., in full fellowship with Van Buren, Benton, & Co. We would sooner believe the vengeful "Pair of Thebes" would embrace each other in friendship. Office-seekers may do this, but independent politicians cannot. If men act from principle, why then this coalition of diverse sympathies? It is not to be explained. If it is from policy, in hope of reward, we ask what hope has old Tom Benton in supporting Mr. Buchanan? He will be gray as a goose before he can live through the trial necessary to test his loyalty to the old party. His blood is tainted to his heart, and he must stand on quarantine a long time before he is purified. But Benton knows best what he is about. He knows Mr. Buchanan's feelings, and there hangs his hope. They were both opposed to slavery in Texas. Now the whole secret amounts to this: If Benton is a Democrat, a Buchanan Democrat, and the South agrees with him, then the South and Benton are together; or else Buchanan Democracy is composed of incompatible, united jar, yet loth to part a divided household.

Kansas Affairs.

It is more than probable that this Territory will remain a distracted and anarchical government for some time to come. Many persons are leaving on account of the desperate state of things existing there, and the tide of emigration thither is falling off rapidly for the same reason. It is not probable that no Convention held in the country for the purpose of forming a Constitution will be recognized as a true representation of the people; and consequently, no Constitution presented to Congress will be received as valid. The two parties are so hostile that they will not meet or counsel together in the formation of a Constitution preparatory to admission into the union of States. The Territory, therefore, will probably be doomed to dis-

cord and anarchy for some time. The power, or rather the weakness of the general government, has proved so far wholly inefficient to restore tranquility and order, with less prospect of succeeding in the future. So the fires of civil war will continue to burn so long as there is any combustible elements to feed the flames. The population must decrease, and thus reduce the numerical vote further below the requirements of the Constitution necessary to form a State. There is no spirit of compromise, but all is ultraism; the people know too well, from the history of the States, the fallacy and inefficiency of compromise in settling questions where no principles are determined, and look upon them merely as truces or temporary armistices, to which they now have no good reason to resort.

A great many persons try to make the impression that the war reports are greatly exaggerated; but it is no longer to be denied that there is a state of hot civil war in that unhappy and ill-fated Territory, real war, "bella horrida bella." The States are too busy making Presidents to give proper attention to the matter. The little knock-down in the Senate chamber receives more notice in Congress than this fratricidal war. Such is the cast of the present administration.

Signs of the End.

For a long time the lost tribes have been wondering about without any nationality, until the fullness of their time, when they return to their old Caanan. The Democratic party, in its purer days, refused to affiliate with some of their old friends on account of their political heresies. Their bulls of excommunication were issued against these apostates, and with papal curses condemned them to political infamy, because these schismatics could not subscribe to their book of faith. The old-fashioned platforms were too hard in doctrine for them; so numbers strayed off until the strength of the old stock was reduced so low that they were about to become a prey to the enemies; they had become a by-word amongst the nations; they were called by various names of reproach, such as Jacob ladders, converging lines, &c., &c. It then became necessary to get a new dispensation to modify their faith suitable to all the tribes; so in the great Sanhedrim held in a new section of the Union, called Abolitiondom, in the city of Cincinnati, all the tribes met and made a new faith, which was agreeable to them. This was proclaimed throughout the climes of the sun, and all the region of Abolitiondom, then all the rebels and apostates came back to their first love. From the setting sun old Bileon came with his host. From the east Van Buren, the magician's son, and some of the Rabbi of the tribe called Barnburners and Softs; while from the North came Trumbull, and many from the land of the foreigner; then all this harmony host chose a leader suited to their faith, and he is called the "ten cent Captain," the mighty warrior of 1812. These signs foretell their end, for it is said these things will happen in the last days—there have been wars and rumors of wars—and when the fig tree's her leaf in November, the end is at hand.

CAN'T SWALLOW "OLD BECK."—The Columbia (S. C.) Times, Democrat, expresses its disapprobation of the nomination of Mr. Buchanan as follows:

Mr. Buchanan's antecedents are such that we cannot give him our support; nor do we believe that the people of South Carolina can be induced to assist in placing him in the Presidential chair. He is not only a renegade from the Whig party, a tariff man, and a Federalist, but a Freesoiler, having given his support to almost every Northern movement introduced to circumscribe the area covered by the institutions of slavery. To sum up the whole of his history, he is not an advocate of States rights, and we doubt not he will go farther than any of his predecessors, if elected, to consolidate the government. South Carolina cannot consistently support Mr. Buchanan. His nomination is a rebuke to Mr. Pierce and his administration.

The Tennessee delegation to the Cincinnati Convention voted first for Pierce, next for Douglas, and seeing that neither Pierce nor the "Little Giant" could "ring in," at last, to preserve the harmony of their party, went for Buchanan, unanimously. Pooh!

Here are Mr. Buchanan's views as expressed in a series of resolutions reported by him to a public meeting held in the Court House in the city of Lancaster on the 23d or November, 1817:

[James Buchanan, James Hopkins and Wm. Jenkins, were appointed a committee on resolutions, and reported the following among others:]

"Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this District, be, and are hereby earnestly requested to use their utmost endeavors as members of the National Legislature, to prevent the existence of slavery in any of the new Territories or new States which may be created by Congress.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the members of Congress, who at that session sustained the cause of Justice, Humanity and Patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavery in the State then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity."

Here follows an extract from a speech made by Senator Buchanan in 1844, while the Senate was in secret session on the Texas Annexation Bill, and which may be found in the Congressional Globe.

"In arriving at the conclusion to support this treaty, I had to encounter but one serious obstacle, and that was the question of slavery. Whilst I have ever maintained, and ever shall maintain, in their full force and vigor, the constitutional rights of the Southern States over their slave property, I yet feel a strong repugnance by any act of mine to extend the limits of the Union over a new Slaveholding Territory. After mature reflection; however, I overcame these scruples, and now believe that the acquisition of Texas will be the means of limiting, not enlarging the dominions of slavery.

"In the government of the world, Providence generally produces great changes by gradual means. There is nothing rash in the counsels of the Almighty. May not, then, the acquisition of Texas be the means of gradually drawing the slaves far to the South to a climate more congenial to their nature; and may they not finally pass off into Mexico; and there mingle with a race where no prejudice exists against their color? The Mexican nation is composed of Spaniards, Indians and negroes, blended together in every variety, who would receive our slaves on terms of perfect equality. To this condition they never can be admitted in the United States."

"That the acquisition of Texas would ere long convert Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and probably others of the more Northern States, into free States I entertain no doubt.

"But should Texas be annexed to the Union, causes will be brought into operation which must inevitably remove slavery from what may be called the farming States. From the best information, it is no longer profitable to raise wheat, rye, and corn by slave labor. Where these articles are the only staples of agriculture, in the pointed and expressive language of Randolph, if the slave does not run away from his master, the master must run away from the slave. The slave will naturally be removed from such a country, where his labor is scarcely adequate to his own support, to a region where he can not only maintain himself, but yield large profits to his master. Texas will open an outlet; and slavery itself may thus finally pass the Del Norte, and be lost in Mexico. One thing is certain: the present number of slaves cannot be increased by the annexation of Texas.

"I have never apprehended the preponderance of the slave States in the councils of the nation. Such a fear has always appeared to me visionary. But those who entertain such apprehensions need not be alarmed by the acquisition of Texas. More than one half of its territory is wholly unfit for slave labor, and therefore, in the nature of things, must be free. Mr. Clay in his letter of the 17th of April last, on the subject of annexation, states that, according to his information—

"The Territory of Texas is susceptible of division into five States of convenient size and form. Of these two only would be adapted to those peculiar institutions (slavery) to which I have referred; and the other three, lying west and north of San Antonio, being only adapted to farming and grazing purposes, from the nature of the soil, climate, and productions, would not admit of these institutions. In the end, therefore, there would be two slave and three free States probably admitted into the Union."

"And here, permit me to observe, that is one defect in the treaty which ought to be amended if we all did not know that it was destined to be rejected. The treaty itself ought to determine how many free and how many slave States ought to be made out of this territory."

Prime ribbed sides are worth ten cents in New Orleans.

Mr. Buchanan in New York.

The N. Y. Herald of Monday quotes from the comments of the Daily journals of that city on the Cincinnati nominations, and makes the following remarks:

Of these eleven dailies there are but three, of an inferior grade or indifferent circulation, that fully endorse the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, while in 1852 the nomination of Franklin Pierce was responded to by the whole of metropolitan journals with two or three exceptions. Why this chilling contrast between 1852 and 1856? What has produced it? How are we to account for it? It is not very remarkable that a man so obscure as Franklin Pierce was in '52 should have been hailed with such enthusiasm, while in '56 the selection by the democracy of one of their best known, most experienced and respectable statesmen should be received here with such extraordinary evidences of coldness and distrust?

The solution of this mystery is very simple. In 1852 public opinion looked with hope to the democratic party as a break-water against the seditious schemes of the anti-slavery agitators of the North. On the contrary, in 1856 the democratic party, as debauched and demoralized by the criminal follies, blunders and imbecilities of this Pierce administration, has lost the confidence of the majority of our thinking and independent men. This accounts for the comparative coolness and distrust with which the nomination of Mr. Buchanan has been received by the newspaper press of this metropolis.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.—The Hon. Hon. John L. Marling, United States Minister resident near Guatemala, arrived in our city on Friday last, and is now at the St. Charles Hotel, where he is quite ill. So soon as he is able to travel he will go to Washington on matters connected with his mission.

Colonel Marling states that when he left, on the 23d of May, Guatemala had organized an expedition of 2000 men for the purpose of driving Walker out of Nicaragua, and that the troops had started for Nicaragua, with the assurance from the President that they were but the vanguard of the army he intended to send against Walker. Colonel Marling is of the opinion, however, that Guatemala has not the means to raise more troops, and he thinks further that the expedition will fail before it reaches Nicaragua.—Louisiana Courier.

Defeat of the South at Cincinnati.

The great voice of the so-called Democracy was almost unanimously for the renomination of Franklin Pierce. In their idolatry for the Brigadier, they forgot that the man who pleased them so entirely, might not be pleasing to their Northern allies, and they sent up immense delegations to swell the glory of the expected ovation. But they have fled from the Pork city, beaten, disorganized and despairing.—They coaxed and cooed about the Freesoil phalanx, gentle as sucking doves, but could find no forty foot pole long enough for the "allies" to touch Pierce with. The very fact that our amiable friends liked Mr. Pierce, was the very reason the Northern Democracy wouldn't have him—and they didn't. Mr. Pierce may think a little barter in politics a very good thing, but both he and his Southern compeers must be now satisfied that the business may be carried a little too far.—Flag of the Union.

NEW YORK, June 23.—During the squall yesterday afternoon many boats capsized in the rivers and bay. Several lives were lost, a number of buildings were blown down and several were struck by lightning.

Mr. Fillmore was enthusiastically received on his arrival last night.

Is it not a little singular that the Sag-Nights of Tennessee should make so great a hullabaloo over the nomination of Mr. Buchanan over Pierce and Douglass, when the entire delegation from the State steadily voted first for Pierce and then for Douglass, throughout fifteen ballottings, and only came to the support of the nominee after he was nominated by the other States? It's all right, though we suppose; and Buchanan is now, was then, and will be their first choice until he is beaten, and then they will swear they knew he couldn't win. And in proof of their sincerity they can show that they voted against his nomination.—Franklin Review.

Mr. Doubtful is so much in the habit of referring to Webster's Dictionary, that he looked in the other morning to see if it was breakfast time.

The negro George Wilson was last week sentenced, at Whiteplains, New York, to be hanged on the 25th of July, for the murder of Capt. Palmer, of the schooner Eudora Imogene. The Eudora mystery, which has filled so much space in the newspapers, will then be finally suspended.

Thirty-Fourth Congress.

SENATE.

Washington, June 16.—Mr. Brown submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to communicate a copy of the instructions furnished Mr. Buchanan, when Minister to England, on the doctrine of free ships making free goods, and Mr. Buchanan's letter to Lord Clarendon, on the same subject.

Mr. Clayton said it would be remembered that he had carefully abstained during the present session from uttering one word calculated to add to the excitement growing out of the present distressing occurrences in Kansas. He had endeavored to conciliate all parties, in order that he might, on some suitable occasion, present a measure of harmony, justice, and peace. He now rose for the purpose of making the proposition in the sincerity of an honest heart, desiring to propitiate no party nor section. He would not present his bill as a partisan of any candidate for the Presidency, but like the sailor, desired to "go in a gang by himself."

He was the representative of a little State which occupies middle ground between the Northern and Southern portions of the Confederacy. The northern county of that State, with 50,000 inhabitants, scarcely has a hundred slaves. The southern county is as grossly pro-slavery as Georgia. The middle county is the one which gave him birth, and is conservative and fairly divided in opinion. But the whole of that little State is deeply anxious to preserve the Union, and prevent a rupture if possible. He had objection to Kansas coming into the Union now as a sovereign State—one reason was, that there was not a federal population of 20,000 persons, exclusive of Indians and others not taxable. There is a feeling in the North which, if suffered to continue, will result in serious injury to the common Union. Hence the necessity of something being done to allay that feeling. He stated his objections to both Mr. Douglas' and Mr. Seward's bills, which propose the admission of Kansas into the Union, and referring to the latest accounts from that Territory asked: Shall we sit by when forty men have been slain there; the excitement daily increasing, and towns are being sacked and plundered, without endeavoring to avert this distressing and shameful condition of things? It is only by justice that peace can be restored.

Mr. Clayton then submitted his bill, supplementary to the act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. It provides that the Secretary of State shall cause a census to be taken, making one thousand persons the basis for one representative, and two thousand for a member of the Council of the Territory. Legal voters must be bona fide residents three months before the election, and one month resident in their respective election districts. After the census and apportionment, the Governor is to issue his proclamation, directing the election of the members of the Legislative Assembly, to be held not less than fifty, nor more than sixty days after the date of the proclamation. No law shall remain in force violative of the great principles asserted in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, relative to non-intervention on the slavery question, or whereby the people shall be prohibited from advocating or denying the extension or propriety of prohibiting slavery in the Territory; or visited or threatened with any penalty or punishment; nor shall any test oath be required relative to the Fugitive Slave act or other law of Congress. Trial by jury to be as at common law; and no challenge or objection to a juror shall avail which is not authorized by the rules of the common law, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding. The bill also provides that when the Territory shall contain ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty inhabitants, the people shall be authorized to call a Convention for the formation of a State Constitution.

The morning hour expired before any further action upon the subject was had.

Mr. Butler caused to be read a letter from Dr. Boyle to him, complaining that Dr. Lindsley's note, read at the instance of Mr. Wilson, on Friday, did him injustice. Dr. Boyle says that Dr. Lindsley himself, on the 30th of May, informed him that "not much was the matter with Mr. Sumner," and Dr. Boyle encloses a statement from Dr. Miller, for the purpose of showing that Mr. Sumner's condition was not so critical as was represented by Dr. Lindsley.

Mr. Adams made a speech in support of his bill proposing to extend the term of naturalization to twenty-one years, and to exclude foreign criminals and paupers, to prevent these and European serfs from controlling the elections, and thus perilling our liberties. The South are more interested in this subject than the North, which he essayed to prove, by reference to statistics. He mentioned that this question rises above mere party.

Some of the laws in Kansas, Mr. Clayton said, are palpably unjust and unconstitutional, which it was the duty of Congress to repeal. One of them

proclaims that no man shall vote until he swears to support the Fugitive Slave law. He repeated, that it was unjust and cruel towards one section of the Union, and was insulting to any honorable man differing from him regarding the propriety of that law. It was a dangerous and unexampled precedent, and contrary to the Nebraska bill, which he proceeded to show. Another law of Kansas denies to any man the right to speak or print against the legality of slavery in that Territory, and punishing those thus infracting the statute with hard labor in the penitentiary for not less than two years. It does not say how many more, and this shows the disgraceful character of the act.

Mr. James presented the resolutions of the Legislature of R. Island, condemning the assault on Mr. Sumner, which gave rise to debate. He said he should defend here, and elsewhere, if need be, this freedom of debate.

Messrs. Brown and Reid opposed the printing of these resolutions.

The Senate then adjourned until Thursday.

Capt. Macfarlane, of the British bark Intrinsic, a few days out from Charleston for Liverpool, discovered a fugitive slave on board, and immediately put about to return, when he discovered another British vessel, the Victory, on her way to Charleston, and sent the man in by her. Here is an instance of the voluntary observance of the Fugitive Slave law by the British.

The Knoxville Register is charged with the following:

A DELEGATE SAYS.—"Have you heard that Buchanan is dangerously ill—not expected to recover?"—said a waggish Know Nothing on our streets the other day, to a returned delegate to the Cincinnati Convention.

"No," replied the latter in astonishment. "Is it a fact?"

"Fact? Certainly," rejoined the other. "His physicians have bled him very copiously and his prostration is so great, that but little hope is entertained of his recovery."

"Why, I hadn't heard a word of that, what in the world's the matter with him? What did they bleed him for?"

"To let the Democratic blood out."

"You be——," answered the delegate huskily, and it is reported, he offered his assailant ten cents to say nothing about it.

The following graphic "notis" was posted on the Court House door of a neighboring county, a few days since, by a Constable who is in favor of allowing the naturalization laws to remain unaltered, and says the "timocratic party be the party vat should rule America." A friend of ours who preserved a copy thinks it too good to be lost:

"Notis.—Vill be sold next Montey vas a week, von shpoon, von butter pasin, von musical insical, and von sow mit pig by me.

SIMON SURIVE, Coonstabler.

CASUALTY.—We understand that the passenger train on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, on its downward trip yesterday, ran over a negro woman belonging to Byrd Fitzgerald and killed her instantly. She was lying on the cross-ties, and had a plough and a bottle of whiskey with her. The train got up to her before she was discovered, and being struck by the cow-catcher, her limbs were severed before it could be brought to a stop. We are informed that this is the first accident involving the loss of life, which has occurred on this road.—Nash. Repub. Banner.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Fillmore procession was an imposing affair. Great enthusiasm was displayed along the route.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—An extensive fire occurred here destroying a large number of buildings including the Temple Street Church, the Godman House and Muggy's Block of Stores with their contents.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—A fire occurred here this morning, destroying property to the amount of \$30,000, partially insured.

MILWAUKIE, June 23.—The Daily Wisconsin in a strong and able leader comes out for Fremont for the Presidency.

JERSEY CITY, June 24.—An immense Buchanan ratification meeting was held here last night.

BOSTON, June 24.—The Republican nominations were endorsed last night by a mass meeting of Republicans at Faneuil Hall, which was crowded to overflowing.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Mr. Fillmore has reiterated his determination not to withdraw unless requested by the party nominating him.